THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Vol. 28. FRIDAY, *December* 17, 1813. No. 20

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY JOHN SCULL,
CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREET
PITTSBURGH.

Terms of Publication.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

IF the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

PERSONS sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received, and is now opening at the Commission Store of
DAVID LOGAN, & Co.
A quantity of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, RIBBONS, &c. &c. which, in addition to those on hand, renders his assortment complete, consisting of the following articles:—*Knives and Forks; pocket, pen, shoe, and butcher Knives; Scissors; Razors; do. Cases and Strops; Hones; Spectacles; Padlocks; Awl Blades; Buttons; brass Cocks; iron and steel Knitting pins; shaving Brushes & Boxes; watch Keys, Seals and Chains: Bonnet Wire; Curry Combs: Iron and Brass Candlesticks; Gimblets; Iron and Brass Jews Harps; Thimbles; Needles; Snuff and Tobacco Boxes; Cork Screws; Fish Hooks; Playing Cards; Tooth Brushes; Lead Pencils: Pewter, metal and Iron tinned Spoons; a variety of Combs; a well chosen assortmen of Ribbons and Galloons; Violins and strings; Pocket Inkstands and Morocco Pocket Books; Cloths, shoe and hair Brushes; Shot Belts; Epaulets and Silver Cords; Suspenders; THREAD LACE; Pistols; flat and half round Files; and 20,000 gun flints.*

The above goods will be sold by *wholesale only*, for cash, or approved negotiable paper, at such prices as will make it an object to the merchants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity. Should any person be disposed to purchase the entire stock, the terms will be made reasonable..

CHARLES L. VOLTZ.

N. B. LEAD taken in payment.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1813. 8tq.

Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum,

PRINTERS AND BOOKSELLERS,
Have in the press a new periodical publication, entitled
"THE WESTERN GLEANER,
OR
REPOSIORY FOR ARTS, SCIENCES AND LITERATURE."

CONTENTS OF No. I.

Prospectus.
On Bleaching.
Fragments of a History of Agriculture, Gardening, and Table Luxuries.
Aphorisms of Political Economy.
Letter written from the Baths of St. George in the south of France.
Review of H. M. Brackenridge's "Views of Louisiana."
Miscellanies—Poetry—Literary Intelligence.

CONDITIONS.

The GLEANER will appear in numbers of 64 pages octavo each, and be published once a month. The first number in December, 1813.

The subscription Four Dollars per annum, payable on the first day of May, for each year.

No subscription will be taken for less than a year.

A liberal discount allowed to gentlemen who undertake to aid us in the publication of the Western Gleaner.

Pittsburgh, November 1813.

Vinegar wanted.

A LIBERAL price in Cash will be given for a quantity of good VINEGAR. Apply to JAMES S. STEVENSON, at the White Lead Factory, near the Garrison.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1813.

BARLEY.

FIVE SHILLINGS PER BUSHEL
Will be given in Cash, for good
Merchantable Barley,
At the Brewery in Liberty street, above Market street; at William Hamilton's Saddlers shop, in Market street, or at James Brown's Bakers shop, in Market street, nearly opposite the sign of the Black Bear.

HAMILTON & BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 10, 1813.

A NEW SONG.

COMPOSED BY DENNIS LOUGHY,
OF PITTSBURGH,

ON the capture of the whole British fleet on Lake Erie, by commodore PERRY, just published and for sale by the author, opposite the bank, in Second street.—Price six cents.

You American heroes come listen awhile,
"The story I tell you will cause you to smile;
"Concerning an action the truth I shall tell,
"It was a disaster to Britain befel."

GROUND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale a Lot of Ground, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, fronting on Penn Street 45 feet, and extending back to the Allegheny river 500 feet. It adjoins the Lot on which William Anderson, brick maker, now lives. The ground is valuable, and well worthy the attention of a man who wishes to settle in Pittsburgh. If not Sold by the 1st of January next, at Private Sale, it will be exposed to Public Sale.

JOHN M'GREGOR.

December 1, 1813.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale, a TRACT OF LAND, containing about 106, be the same more or less, lying on a small branch of Peter's creek, about two miles above Ferree's Powder Mill, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, Mifflin township, Allegheny county. There is about 18 acres cleared, a cabin and some other buildings on said tract, well watered and excellent stone coal, adjoining land of Enoch Hankins, and others, and near the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Elizabeth town. Terms of sale will be made known by applying to the subscriber living in St. Clair township in said county.

JOSEPH PHILIPS.

November 25, 1813.

TO BE SOLD,

One moiety or half part of the
Pittsburgh Theatre,
WITH the Scenery, Decorations, Embellishments, &c. From the receipts of the Theatre, it holds out a prospect of being a very valuable property to a purchaser. A considerable deduction will be made in the consideration money, for Cash. Apply to J. MONTEFIORE, Conveyancer, Diamond Alley, or to ISAAC ROBERTS, near the Theatre.

November 18, 1813.

PAPER MAKERS WANTED.

THE Subscribers wish to engage TWO PAPER MAKERS, one who is competent to superintend a Paper Mill and well acquainted with the whole art and mystery of paper making; the other to work as Journeyman. To men well acquainted with the business, and who will produce to us testimonials of their qualifications in every respect, the most liberal wages will be allowed, and constant employment, in a mill erecting near the Falls of Ohio in Kentucky.

Cromwell & Robinson.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ZACHARIAH A. TANNEHILL, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to WILLIAM HAMILTON or GEORGE MILTENBERGER, who are duly authorised to receive the same; and all persons who have claims against said estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, to either of the above named persons, for settlement.

SARAH TANNEHILL, *Execu'x.*

Pittsburgh, October 17, 1813.

WAS LOST,

On Tuesday evening last, in the streets of Pittsburgh, a
RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK
containing one $20 Note, some silver, 3 letters, and the name of the subscriber wrote in it. Any person who will deliver the same at this office will be handsomely rewarded.

JOHN FENTON.

Nov. 25, 1813 3tq

APPROVED
FAMILY MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole proprietor,
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
Grandson of the late Dr. Robertson,
OF EDINBURG,
SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
IN PHILADELPHIA ONLY,
At his Family Medicine Warehouse,
North east corner of Race and north Second Streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health: (price one dollar and fifty cents.) One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentaries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer griping complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBINSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,
Or, Nature's Grand Restorative,
Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head-ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, fluor albus, barrenness, &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them.—It pervades, with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and lines, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (price two dollars)—a safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling & weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds, the cramp, pains in the head, face and body. stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. Robertson's patent stomachic Bitters, (price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, *&c. &c.*

For the fever and ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, etc. etc. These celebrated and universally esteemed bitters, have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks, and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

Dr. Robertson's infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing of the face, itching of the nose and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious; looseness, disagreeable breath, a hard swelled belly, great thirst, the urine frothy, and sometimes of a whitish colour, griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swoonings, cold sweats, palsy, epileptic fits, etc. etc.

Those numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertson's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-bilious Pills—for the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers. Price 25 cents; large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the yellow fever, bilious fevers, ague and fever, cholic pains, flatulencies, indigestions, costiveness, hypocondries and hysteric complaints, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

They are peculiarly serviceable in female disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease, arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits, or a vitiated state of the bile they are sure to relieve.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment—for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the ITCH. Price 50 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth-Ache Drops—(Price 50 cents.)

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—(Price 50 cents.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops—(price two dollars.)

The Vegetable Balm of Life, (price one dollar.

The Balm of Iberia—extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c.—Price two dollars.

The Restorative Dentrifice, for cleansing, whitening, and preserving the teeth and Gums—Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stages on their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all the above genuine medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M D.

*** A supply of the above Medicines just received and for Sale by Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, Druggists, Pittsburgh, where pamphlets containing certificates of cures, &c. may be had gratis.

Sutton & M'Nickle

WILL give CASH for
PEARL AND POT ASH,
AND
BLACK SALTS.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 22, 1813.

ISAAC BEAN, & CO.

Have just received a quantity of
RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BLACK
MOROCCO SKINS,
Which will be sold at the Philadelphia prices.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23. 7tq

A MULATTO.

The subscriber will sell the unexpired Time of a
MULATTO BOY.
GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, November 12, 1813. 4t

TO
WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.

ANY Person already commenced or about erecting a *Woolen Manufactory*, may hear of a person lately from England, well qualified in all its branches, carrying the Shears in the finishing part, excepted. Letters addressed to A. B. Gazette Office, will be duly attended to.

P. S. Should an application be made by any person not supplied with Machinery, he would prefer their erection on the late improved English construction.

Nov. 4, 1813. 3wp

Reedmakers, Take Notice.

THE subscriber offers for Sale 40,000 Rods best Mississippi CANE, at reasonable price; also, 200 Barrels Kenawa SALT, on a credit of 3 or 4 months. He solicits all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment.

JAMES GRAY, *corner of Liberty and Front Streets.*

Pittsburgh, November 19, 1813. 8

Bosler & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,
30 *Tons Pig Lead.*
Patent Shot & Bar Lead.
Coffee in Barrels & Tierces.
Pepper in ditto.
Swedish Tub Steel, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1813. *tfq*

Knoblewgh & Amberson

RETURN their sincere thanks for former custom, and respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand in Wood street, between Diamond alley and Fifth street, nearly opposite Major Stewart's, and at their old stand in Water street, between Market and Wood Streets, a large and handsome assortment of
MADE UP CLOTHING,
of all kinds, which they will sell low for cash. They also have a handsome assortment of Cloths, Waistcoating, Velvets and Cords. Those that will favour them with their custom, shall have it done in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice. *Dec.* 2, 1813.

A handsome Farm,
TO BE RENTED.

ON the 31st day of this month, at one o'clock, on the premises, to the highest bidder, situate in Allegheny county, about two miles above Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela river, now in the tenure of Benjamin Hains, and to be entered on the first of April next.

Attendance will be given by
JAMES MILLER, *Guardian to Jacob Milleson.*

December 9, 1813;

DRY GOODS.

WM. RICHARDSON, & CO.
Market Street, one door below the corner of Third Street, Pittsburgh,
Have just received a handsome assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS.
AMONG WHICH ARE:

Superfine, fine and coarse cloths, cassimers, Bedford cords, stockingnett, velvets and cords, coatings, flushings, swanskin, flanneis, forrest cloths, plains, swansdown, toilenett and fancy vestings, India muslins, Irish linnen, hosiery, gilt and plated buttons, &c. with a variety of other articles, all of which will be sold cheap for cash, wholesale and retail.

December 1, 1813. tfq.

BRADLEY & BUTLER,
TAYLORS,

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends and the publick in general, that they have taken the shop formerly occupied by Doct. Lewis, in Market street between Front and Water streets, where they intend carrying on the *TAYLORING BUSINESS*, in all its branches. From a perfect knowledge of their profession, added to their assiduity and attention, they hope to merit a share of the publick patronage.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 30.

JOHN GORMAN, & CO.

TENDER thsir grateful acknowledgments to their friends and feilow citizens, who so promptly attended the alarming fire, at the Brewery, on Friday last, and by whose great exertions, the flames were extinguished without any loss, than that of a small frame house in which the office was kept. The Books, papers, &c. were all removed at the instant the fire appeared.

Monongahela Brewery, Nov. 30.

N. B. Barley purchased as usual.—Five shillings per bushel given in Cash.

SAMUEL THOMPSON,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,
South east end of Market Street,
PITTSBURGH.

HAS just received a large and elegant assortment of *Superfine Broad Cloths, Cassimers, Coatings,* and *Double Mill'd Cloths,* and a general assortment of *Vestcoatings,* and all other articles suitable for men's cloathing, all of which were selected with judgment, both as to quality and colours, and he presumes are superior to any in the market.

N. B. I wish to employ six or eight Journeymen, and would take two or three Apprentices, from 12 to 16 years of age.

December 9, 1813.

Victory on Lake Erie.

MURRY, DRAPER, FAIRMAN, & CO. and JAMES WEBSTER, of Philadelphia, will shortly issue proposals for publishing by subscription,
TWO ENGRAVINGS,
Of the late Naval Victory on Lake Erie.

They sent an Artist to obtain authentic information and to make the necessary drawings; in this he was politely assisted by Com. *Perry*, who had the goodness to call a meeting of the officers of the fleet, for the express purpose of determining on the most important points of action, and furnishing sketches of the same.

The Artist has returned, and the sketches and documents which he procured are now in the hands of two distinguished painters, who have undertaken to execute *Two Highly Finished Pictures*, of the most important scenes in that brilliant and unparalleled achievement.

November 25, 1813.

More Centinel Summary Notes,

ON THE GREAT WAR EVENTS IN EUROPE.

SOME of the most moderate of the southern democratic papers, have affected to complain that the LATE great intelligence from Europe has been so contradictory, disconnected or mutilated, that it was impossible to form a correct opinion on them, or to calculate on which side the balance of advantage was to be found. But even a cursory perusal of the mass of accounts which have been received in the French, English and Spanish papers—a little allowance for extirminations always practised—and an impartial credence of apparent facts; will convince every judicious reader that all the great events have been distinctly marked; and that a correct judgment may be formed of their effects and probable consequences.

We have before stated, that the first events which succeeded the rupture of the armistice, were *favourable to the French.* But that fortune had changed sides, and at the last dates, the successes of the allies had *more than counter-balanced the French advantages.*

The Emperor Napoleon did not appear to have digested any consecutive plan of new operations; or if he had, its having been disclosed to the allies, by G. Jomini, must have compelled him to abandon it. His excursion into Bohemia by Zittau, while it harrassed his troops, did not secure to him any advantage. And his journies to and from Dresden and Silesia, though they demonstrated his activity, were very much unlike his strait forward movements in other wars. His troops gained advantages in Silesia; but he immediately withdrew from thence his guards and the whole corps of Ney; when the allies became the assailants, regained all they had lost, and overthrew the whole force under Macdonald. The retreat of the allies from Dresden was not followed by any of those decisive movements which have marked his character in success.—Several other circumstances show, that his will has not been in the exercise of its wonted freedom; and that there are impediments in his career which have not yet been exposed to the general view. It has been suggested that one of these impediments is the growing dissatisfaction towards him not only in the Confederacy, but in France and in the army.

We have the authority of the "Paris Moniteur" for stating the fact, that when it was known in Germany, that Bernadotte & Moreau were about to take the field against Napoleon, it produced a great sensation in the French army; and at a public dinner in Leipsic 30 officers drank to the health of Carl, Jean and Moreau. This alarming fact being communicated to Bonaparte, he ordered a tribunal to adjudge every 3d officer of them to be shot—But he dared not to execute the sentence. And it was stated in the same paper that the Duke of Padua (his nephew) had interfered and compromised the business.

It is not difficult to estimate the influence which the opposition of such men as Bernadotte and Moreau must necessarily have on their old companions in arms, to induce them to leave the standard of a tyrannical chief, and rally round those of old favorites.

The influence though checked, is not destroyed by the death of Moreau. We know that whole regts. in Napoleon's service have since the rupture of the Armistice gone over (we will not say deserted) in a body; and that at other times, corps have surrendered without resistance, to very inferior numbers; to give to their defection the color of necessity. We have no accounts of the private individuals who have passed over; But we find that two Saxon gens. (Langeron one of them) are denounced in Bonaparte's bulletins for leaving his cause; and that at the allied H. Q. there was gen. De Jomini, one of the most eminent engineers in Europe, and late member of Napoleon's military cabinet; gen. De Widlot, an excellent tactitian, lt. gen. Rewbell, son of the celebrated Director of that name, and an officer of talents and enterprizing spirit; lt. gen. Guighard and many officers of inferior rank, such as aidsdecamp upon the staff of these gens. etc. of these last is Col. Rappatel, the favorite aid of Moreau: who had been in Russia a year, and had acquired the Russian and other continental languages.

No part of Napoleon's former career has been marked by a defection of this kind; and Bernadotte, Moreau and Jomini are no ordinary men. Indeed we may judge of the importance he attaches to their character and influence, by the abuse he has poured upon them in his bulletins; and the exultation so often repeated on the death wound of Moreau; which he has effected to pronounce an *awful frown of Providence.* When it was exactly the same event which had befallen both his favorite Marshals Lannes and Duroc; and was uttered by the same breath which passed an eulogium on Vandamme (whom he then supposed to have been killed) that "*he died on the field of battle——a death worthy to be envied by every brave man.*" Why a mortal wound (like Moreau's) on the field of battle should not be as worthy of being envied as an outright death, Bonaparte, may perhaps be able to determine.

We repeat that a defection, of which the first fruits are the array in arms of such men as we have named, and Frenchmen too, against Napoleon, must of necessity have distracted his mind, and planted the thorns of suspicion there, and have occasioned that desultory conduct, and those *to and fro* movements which have indicated so much distrust of his Marshals.

It denotes a falling House, and we feel confident is pregnant with important results, which even the death of Moreau will not annihilate.

ARMY OF POLAND.

An army of reserve of the allies, with this title, is commanded by the celebrated gen. Benningsen, or rather has been collected by him in Russia and Poland, and has accompanied him to the Grand Army; where he (Benningsen) is to hold an important command.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

LATE FRENCH PAPERS.

The schr. Engineer, arrived in New-Bedford from France, has brot' Bordeaux papers to the 20th Oct. containing Paris dates nearly a month later than those by former arrivals.

The series is not regular; and though the papers received do not unfold any of those striking events which had been anticipated, they nevertheless shew that the career of Napoleon had again been checked; and indicate his speedy discomfiture or retreat from the Elbe on the state of his Empire.

It may be proper before we take a summary view of the contents of these papers—to promise, that the "*dreadful weather,*" of Sept. of which Napoleon again complains, may have been a cause why some of these events had not occurred.

Bad weather usually operates more against *offensive than defensive* movements.

We shall continue to consider Dresden as the centre of the great French force in Germany, which is directed by Napoleon in person. And which is surrounded by allied armies, under Bernadotte, Blucher, and Schwartzenburgh, on the north, east and south.

The French army of Davoust, and the allied army under Walmoden, which are in the vicinity of Hamburgh, may be considered as operating in a degree distinct from the main armies.

On the 30th Sept. Napoleon's H. Qrs. were in Dresden.

This fact shews that the former reports from Heligoland, etc. that the allies entered that City on the 13th, were unfounded.

On the 1st Oct. the Empress Queen of France, received advices from the army, to the 26th Sept. stating, that on the 21st the Emperor was at Dresden, and (after directing a bridge to be thrown over *from the left to the right*, bank of the Elbe, at Pirna,) was at Hartau on the 22d, where he ordered the three *corps d'arme* under Marshal Macdonald to display in front of the wood of Bishoffswerda, (about 20 miles nearly East of Dresden,) which he says caused the allied army of Blucher, then in that vicinity, to retreat as far as the Spree, followed by gen. Girard: And that gen. Lauriston entered Neustadt.—Finding the allies would not fight him he for a 3d time returned to Dresden; and ordered Macdonald to fortify a position at Weissig, (about 6 miles East of Dresden.)

On the 28th it appears the Emperor reviewed a corps of Cavalry in this position, which makes it probable the corps Latour Maubourg, which was at Grossenhayn had retired into it. The corps under Marmont (Duke of Ragusa) was at Grossenhayn.

These five corps, it would seem, are all the French troops on the right of the Elbe.

Opposed in front to these corps is the army of gen. Blucher; but which was in communication with, and could be reinforced from the armies of Schwartzenburgh in Bohemia, and of Benningsen in Silesia.

It will be recollected, that at the last of our former dates, the French official accounts stated, that on the 5th Sept. Napoleon drove Blucher's army from Wohlenber to Gorlitz, and made him repass the Niesse and Quiesse, before he returned to Dresden the 2d time.

It will also be remembered, that the allied accounts suggested that on this 2d return of Napoleon to Dresden, Blucher advanced on the French; but no mention was made of the progress he had made. The last French accounts, by placing him in front of Bishoffswerda on the 22d Sept. admit that he had advanced farther than in any former attempts; that he had not only again repassed the Quiesse and Niesse, but the Spree; and had advanced to within 16 or 20 miles of Dresden—and when for the third time, he was compelled by Bonaparte to retire to the Spree (which it seems he did without much loss) he was then many miles in advance of his former stand at Gorlitz.

But instead of pursuing Blucher over the Spree, it is stated, that Napoleon ordered Macdonald to take a position as far back as Weissig and he himself returned to Dresden, while Poniatowski's corps was drawn, or was driven, from the right to the left bank of the Elbe.

In this quarter, therefore, the reader will see that since the last accounts (6th Sept.) the allied army under Blucher, had made a permanent advance; and that the French corps had retrogaded from the Quiesse, to Weissig (near about forty miles)

Our former accounts stated that Marshal Ney, having succeeded Oudinot in the chief command of 3 *corps d'arme*, was in Lower Lusatia, some 30 or 35 miles to the Eastward of the Elbe. By the New Bedford accounts he appeared to have crossed that river, and was on its left, or Western Bank, between Torgau and Wittenburgh.

If this be so, and so it appears from the French papers, Ney, too had a *permanent retreat*, of many miles, and had taken a shelter behind the Elbe.

This we think the "*best officer in Napoleon's service,*" would not have done had he not have previously suffered the losses which the 12th Swedish bulletin announced he had.

In this quarter, the French accounts admit, that the "*army of Berlin,*" as Bernadotte's is called, had advanced to the Elbe, but had not dared to risque a passage: and it appears, by another account, that a Swedish corps which had covered the bridge at Wittenburgh, on the left of the Elbe, had been driven back to the right bank by Count Bertrand.

ALLIED ARMY IN BOHEMIA

Lord Cathcart's last dispatch of Sept 7, informed, that 2 allied corps under gens. Barclay de Tolly and Wittgenstein, had a 2d time advanced from Bohemia into Saxony, and were within sight (say 15 or 20 miles) of Dresden, and in its rear. Of these corps, an unofficial letter of Sept. 26, from *the frontiers of Saxony*, says, that in consequence of attacks made by Count Lobau and Marshal St. Cyr, they had been obliged again to fall back upon Toplitz and Aussig. In the official papers we do not find any event of this kind mentioned; but it may have been in some of the missing papers.

A French movement of the kind from Pirna, to Bohemia, was not improbable; and not only the return of the allied corps to Bohemia, but the retreat of the French to their former positions, were as probably the consequences.

The French account adds, that the H. Q. of the Pr. of Schwartzenburg were at Toplitz at the last date.

In this quarter then, it appears, that things were in a state they were on the 1st of September.

The French represent the Prince of Schwartzenburg as being shut up in the valley of Toplitz. But we do not see why he should not be "*weather beaten,*" as well as Napoleon.

It is true, he had not, at the last date, displayed much Generalship: but when he commanded the Austrian contingents in Bonaparte's army, which invaded Russia the last year, no officers merit, talent and activity received a larger share of bulletin praise.

Detached parties of the Allies.

Our former advices stated, that strong partizan corps of the Allies, of which Bona's good friends *the Cossacks* under Czernicheff, formed the principal part, had been sent across the Elbe, and from Bohemia, into their enemy's rear, to destroy his supplies, and to intercept his communications. A solitary article in one of the French papers states, that the Russians had made incursions into the heart of the Confederation of the Rhine, and had visited Cassel, one of Jerome's principal towns:—And we have a long and angry paragraph from Bonaparte to his Empress, detailing the marauding proceedings of another detachment, commanded by the celebrated Gen. Thielman—who, when in Napoleon's service, was the "pink of loyalty," but is now described as a "*miserable turncoat;*" who had deserted the service of his master the King of Saxony, and had received the Russian commission of Lieut. General—When we hear the other side of the case, we expect it will turn out that this officer has done no more than his duty as an active partizan officer. As to his being a deserter—the world will think that the King of Saxony had set him the example by *deserting* the true interests of his subjects, in becoming the willing vassal of Bonaparte.

The incursion of the above corps may serve to explain other articles in the last French papers. We find that the balance of the first army of reserve, under Augereau, which had been expected to proceed from Wurtzburg to Dresden and vicinity, had suddenly been turned from its line of march, and was proceeding to the defiles of the Saale, perhaps to oppose those partizans; or for a more important object—*to keep a free path for a retreat from Dresden, to the Weser or the Rhine, should it be found unavoidable.* We also find, that the second army of reserve [Kellerman's,] which had been formed at Frankfort, had been suddenly ordered to march in the direction of Westphalia—And so urgent was the call, that corps which arrived at Frankfort at 11 o'clock at night, were marched off early next morning. These reinforcements may have been sent to drive away the Cossacks, &c. or to keep open the path we have mentioned; or they may be destined to suppress those "disorders" hinted at in the Cassel paragraph.—Time will soon tell which.

SALEM, *November 27.*

Mutiny on board the Cartel.—On Thursday evening last, the English prisoners on board the cartel Analostan, lying below the fort, bound to Halifax, rose upon the officers and crew of the brig, confined the commanding officer, (capt. Smith being absent) and 15 men below, and took complete possession of the vessel. Their avowed intention was to board the privateer brig Alfred, which was lying within gun shot, and go off with both vessels. Fortunately, in the scuffle, an officer of the cartel jumped into a small boat which was along side, and got on board the Alfred, whose crew were immediately called to quarters, and the brig prepared to open a fire upon the cartel should she attempt to pass her.—In the mean time, capt. Jeduthun Upton (an officer of the prison ship) who went on board the cartel in the revenue boat just before the mutiny commenced, succeeded with much difficulty in getting on board the boat, several attempts having been made by some of the prisoners to stab him, but others interferred and prevented it; he came up to town, took on board capt. Smith and several volunteers, proceeded along side the Alfred, and with about 25 of the privateers crew, well armed, boarded the cartel about 9 P. M. (the wind blowing a gale at the time from the southward) and immediately succeeded in driving the prisoners below, where they were confined for the night. No person was seriously injured in this affair. The number of prisoners on board was about 140; six of the ringleaders are in irons. The cartel probably sailed last night for Halifax.

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec. 6.*

Com. Rodgers, we learn, by a letter to the publisher of the National Advocate, *is at sea again*, having sailed from Providence river on Sunday night last, with a fine breeze and leading wind, and passed the British cruisers off Newport. (we presume from the silence of the Newport accounts to that evening) unperceived by them. The Commodore deserves much credit for the judicious and prompt manner in which he has refitted the President, and eluded the vigilance of the enemy on his passage out; and we hope will return with a more decisive and solid addition to his already well established naval reputation

Columbian.

Letters from France, per the Brutus, as late as the 12th of October, state, that the funds had fallen 2½ per cent. and that there was a general stagnation of business, owing to the state of suspence relative to the hostile operations on the conti-nent.

A letter from an American, dated Rochelle, in France, the 6th of October, states, that the desertions from Bonaparte's army, both of officers and men, was very great.

Another letter observes, that the French army had fallen back upon the Rhine.

Extract of a letter from THOMAS JEFFERSON, ESQ. to a gentleman in the state of (Penn.) dated,

"Monticello, Oct. 3, 1813.

"No man on Earth has a stronger detestation than myself of the unprincipled TYRANT, who is deluging the Continent of Europe with blood. No one was more gratified by his disaster of the last Campaign, nor wished more sincerely, success to the efforts of the virtuous ALEXANDER."

QUEBEC, *Nov. 4.*

On Friday and Saturday last, the following American officers were conducted under an escort of Maj. Bell's Volunteer Cavalry, from Beauport, where they were on parole, and lodged in the jail of this City:

Maj.—C. Van de Venter.

Capts.—Jno. M'Cheseny, H. Fleming, Alexr. M'Ewen, D. Vanvetchen, Isaac Rouch.

Lieutenants—Thomas Carney, John Waring, Thos. Randall, Jno. W. Thomson, John H. Granson, George Murdoch, Nicholas N. Robinson, Masson Mudd, Saml. B. Griswold, Jas. Smith, J. P. Palmer.

Ensigns—Washington Dennison, David D. Polk, John Tarball, S. W. Osgood.

Lieutenant Sidney Smith, and W. A. Monteath, Midshipman of the Navy.

The following non-commissioned officers from on board the transports, were also imprisoned:

Non-commissioned officers——B. W. Stevens, W. Tromelle, Nathan Jones, A. Lawrence, J. Whitney, F. Marco, Wm Sampson, J. W. Price, *alias* Pierce, B. Butman, J. P. Ried, John Moody, W. M'Conne, E. Warren, Seth Barnes, C. West, H. D. Yates. Lyman Baggs, Geo. Hassler, Lyman Waring, R. Taylor, Jacob Huber, Alvin Dewall, J. Furguson, W. Lyles,

QUEBEC, *Nov. 16.*

We hold ourselves under infinite obligations to gen. Wilkinson, for so opportunely offering us a triumph, by way of effacing the remembrance of our late disaster on Lake Erie.

Had he made it his particular study to befriend us, we think he could scarcely have made choice of a measure more conducive to that end, than the one he has adopted.

The Steam Boat arrived yesterday evening. Two companies of the 70th, and 2 of the 103d regts. take their passage to Montreal in her.

MONTREAL, *Nov. 13.*

The information of the expedition under gen. Wilkinson, having passed Prescott was received here on Monday morning. In the forenoon the volunteer companies left town for La Chine, and were soon followed by the 2 battalions of sedentary militia. Since Monday it is supposed that upwards of 10000 militia, under Berthier, Terrebonne, &c. have passed through this town for La Chine and the end of the Island.

The remainder of the 1500 marines & about 400 sailors have arrived here the past week, they have also marched on to receive the enemy upon his first approach into the province, should he dare to make the attempt.

It will be seen by the Quebec arrivals that a considerable number of troops have arrived at that place.

In addition to these, we learn from gentlemen who have lately left Quebec, that about 300 of the 70th regt. have landed.

FURTHER FROM FRANCE.

A gentleman who was a passenger in the Engineer, at New Bedford from France, informs that the Emperor had lost much of his popularity—And that the recent military events were considered unfavorable to France. A new conscription of 280,000 men had been ordered. An additional army of 30,000 troops was marching for Spain.

The above gentleman favored us with Bordeaux papers of Oct. 8, 13 and 19.

PLATTSBURGH, *Nov. 20.*

A HINT—It is known to every northern man, that Indians, on *snow shoes*, will travel in the woods, on snow two or three feet deep, at the rate of three or four miles an hour—that the Canadians are equally expert with snow shoes; and it is a fact, that the British troops in Canada are exercised with, and taught the use of snow shoes.

THE ENEMY.—We are informed that three British Row Gallies made their appearance on Wednesday evening last, at Chazy, landed some men, who re-embarked after having searched for provisions and public stores. They were seen the next day about Isle la Mott.

NEW-YORK, *November 29.*

The following British account of the late battle on the St. Lawrence, was received yesterday by the Albany Steam Boat:

Head-Quarters, LA CHINE,
13th *November,* 1813.

The Governor in Chief and Commander of the forces, has the satisfaction to announce to the troops, that the corps of observation with the division of gunboats which he had ordered from Kingston to follow the movements of the enemy's army under Major Gen. Wilkinson, to be placed under the command of Lt. Col. Morrison of the 89th regiment, has completely defeated a large division of the American army consisting of cavalry, riflemen and infantry, exceeding four thousand men, which attacked it on the 11th inst. near Chrystler's, about twenty miles above Cornwall, taking from the enemy one field piece (six pounder) and 400 prisoners. As his Excellency is not yet in possession of the particulars of this brilliant achievement, he cannot specify the loss sustained by either; that of the enemy as represented by an eye witness to the action, has been very considerable. It has been further reported to his Excellency that Lt. Col. Morrison of the 89th regiment, and Capt. Mulcaster of the royal navy, with a division of gunboats, has effected a landing at Hamilton, where they were put in possession of that place, and all the public stores left there for the use of the United States army.

December 1.

BRITISH NAVAL LOSS.

We understand that a letter from N. Haven was received in town yesterday morning, stating that a Swedish vessel arrived at that port on Sunday morning in a short passage from Halifax, bringing the information, that about the 17th November, all the vessels at Halifax, (excepting a frigate, a schooner and a sloop) were driven on shore in a severe gale. The La Hague of 74 guns, two frigates and Atalanta sloop of war, it is said, are entirely lost; and many other vessels greatly injured. The St. Domingo of 74 guns was still on shore when the Swedish vessel sailed.

From the Boston Centinel, Dec. 1.

News of the Essex and Congress Frigates.

Mr. Clarke, a midshipman of the Essex, has arrived at Newport, in the Bingham, from Rio Janeiro. He informs that he and seven seamen of the Essex arrived at Rio in a schooner, prize to the Essex, which was destroyed as being unseaworthy—That the ship Rosa had arrived at Rio, also prize to the Essex and had brought the crews of six merchantmen, which she had captured in the Pacific Ocean; but their names of value had not been ascertained.

That the Essex had fitted out one of her prizes, called the Essex Junior; and which had sent several prizes into Valparaiso—and that the last advices from the Essex were, that she sailed from Valpairaso, (coast of Chili) on the —— of June last, on a cruize.

We further learn by this arrival, that the British frigate Nercus, 32 guns, had arrived in Rio with two millions of dollars, from the river of Plate; which had been sent to England in the Montagu, 74; it not being considered safe to send it in the Nercus, as it was reported that an American frigate was waiting for her.

It was reported at Rio, that the Congress frigate, Capt. Smith, had arrived at Pernambuca, the first of August.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 4.

THE CREEK INDIANS.

From Augusta, Nov. 12.

Letters from Fort Stoddert inform us, that the hostile Creeks have all retired for protection, against the approaching storm, to their friends in Pensacola, distant from here about 100 miles. Gen. Flournoy is now at Fort Stoddert, at the head of the regulars, and determined to pursue this ferocious and misguided band to their present retreat. Should the Spaniards attempt to defend them, our army and general are able and determined to take satisfaction of the accessary as well as principal, without, we hope, waiting for an act of Congress, &c. &c. A measure of this kind, we believe, would be perfectly justifiable, and not without a precedent We remember that General Wayne, after defeating the Indians on the Miami, pursued them under the guns of a small British fort, which he ordered to shut its gates against their admission, or risk an assault. The officer in command preferred the former, and the Indians were obliged to disperse in the woods.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *December* 17, 1813.

An expedition, says the Buffalo Gazette of the 30th ult. has gone from Fort George against Burlington Heights.

The Missouri Gazette, printed at St. Louis, the 20th ult. says, "This place has been much agitated for the last eight *or ten* days, by the evacuation of Fort Madison. We have not heard the particulars of this extraordinary affair, more than that the contractor had failed in furnishing the post with provisions.

Prior to the abandonment of the Fort, every thing which might be of service to the Indians was destroyed, and the buildings, &c. consumed."

TIMELY CAUTION.

The following Stamp Duties on all promissory notes to be discounted at the Banks, and on all bills of exchange, are to be paid after the 31st of December, 1813 So let all concerned look out.

		$	*Cts*
On any promissory note or bill of exchange not exceeding	$ 100	00	5
Above 100 and not exceeding	200	00	10
—— 200	500	00	25
—— 500	1000	00	50
—— 1000	1500	00	75
—— 1500	2000	1	00
—— 2000	3000	1	50
—— 3000	4000	2	00
—— 4000	5000	2	50
—— 5000	7000	3	50
—— 7000	8000	4	00
Above	8000	5	00

Now mark well; that after the 31st of December next, no promissory note will be discounted at any of the banks, unless the note be written on stamped paper.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Washington, 17th Nov. 1813.

A General Court Martial for the trial of Brigadier General William Hull, will assemble at some suitable place in the city of Albany, (state of New York) on the 3d day of January next.

The Court will be composed as follows, viz:

President.

Major General Henry Dearborn.

Members.

Brig. Gen. Joseph Bloomfield,
Thomas Parker.
Leonard Covington,
Colonel John R Fenwick,
Henry Carberry, 36th regt. inf.
Peter Little, 38th regt. inf.
Wm. N. Irvine, 42d do.
Lt. Col. Richard Dennis, 16th regt. inf.
Samuel S. Conner, 13th do.
S. B. Davis, 32d do.
William Scott, 36th do.
William Stewart, 38th do.

Special Judge Advocate.

Alex. J. Dallas, Esq.

Army Judge Advocate Assistant.

Philip S. Parker, Esq.

Supernumeraries.

Lt. Col. John W. Livingston, 41st inf.
James G. Forbes, 42d do.
Major George Bomford, Corps of Eng'rs

By order of the Secretary of War.

A. Y. NICOLL,
Inspector General.

We publish the following as a contrast to the bombastic Proclamations of Hull and Smythe.

JAMES WILKINSON,

Major General and Commander in Chief of an expedition against the Canadas, to the Inhabitants thereof:

The army of the United States which I have the honor to command, invades these provinces to conquer and not to destroy; to subdue the forces of his Britannic Majesty, not to war against his unoffending subjects. Those, therefore, among you, who remain quiet at home, should victory incline to the American standard, shall be protected in their persons and property. But those who are found in arms, must necessarily be treated as avowed enemies.

To menace is unjust—to seduce dishonorable—yet it is just and humane to place these alternatives before you.

Done at the Head-Quarters of the Army of the United States, this 6th day of Nov. 1813, near Ogdensburg, on the River St. Lawrence.

(Signed) JAMES WILKINSON.

By the General's command,

(Signed) NINIAN PINCKNEY,
Major and Aid de Camp.

Extract from the General Order of Gen. Wilkinson, of the 13th of November, to the Army, previous to its leaving the Canada shore.

"The troops are to embark without loss of time, yet, are not to be hurried in leaving the Canadian shore, from whence the commander in chief is compelled to retire by the extraordinary, unexampled and it appears unwarrantable conduct of Major Gen. Hampton, in refusing to join his army with a division of 4000 men under his command, agreeable to positive orders from the commander in chief, and as he has been assured, by the Secretary at War, of explicit instructions from the war department. Thus deprived of a large portion of his promised force, the commander in chief feels himself bound by a sense of regard to this meritorious corps, and of sacred duty to the United States, to spare the lives of brave men, and not to hazard the character or interests of the nation, by an unequal conflict. He with lively regret and the deepest mortification, suspends the destined attack upon Montreal. But he assures his army that it is not abaned."

FRANKFORT, (Ken.) *Dec.* 4.

We understand the whole of the British officers taken at the river Thames, and on board the British fleet on Lake Erie, are on their way to this place, and will arrive in two or three days, to be put in close confinement—in retaliation for the 46 American officers confined at Quebec by order of the British government.

On Sunday morning about 10 o'clock, the State-house was discovered to have taken fire in the west or north-west end, on the second or third story. The citizens immediately repaired to the house, and used every exertion to extinguish the fire, but every effort was unavailing.

From the Trenton Federalist.

FRIENDS OF THE POOR.

THE advocates of war hold themselves up as great friends of the poor. The way they have chosen to show this has been by involving the country in war; and this war of their making, has raised nearly to double prices almost every imported article which the poor man buys. Sugar, tea, coffee, cloths, &c. are enormously high. Some were in hopes that our country produce would be reasonably low, if foreign goods did rise to war prices: but even in this the poor man is disappointed. Beef still keeps up higher than ever. Butter has been scarce and dear the whole season; cheese is also scarce and at a high price; as to firewood, that can scarcely be got for love or money. This is the state of things, the dreary prospect which war affords to the poor man, at the beginning of a long and perhaps tedious winter.

It must be a poor peace that is not better than any war, especially for the poor—aye, rich too, and all classes of people. But war affords fine chances for speculators—and many a one, as the saying is, has made his *jack* by this war. Such chaps you will hear talking about *national honour*—yes, many of them who never yet had experience enough of individual honour to pass in the world for any thing that looks like an honest man.

But will *national honour* give bread to the hungry? Will it supply wood or clothing for the poor man's comfort—

"*When cold December comes with aspect drear,*

"*And sharp as razor blows the northern gale.*"

But say the war-hawks the poor can list—we want men to conquer Canada, and drive the rascally British from the continent—government gives high wages—*eight dollars a month.* Yes, yes, the poor can list, their brains are to be knocked out, their limbs to be cut off—their lives to be sacrificed either in battle or by disease contracted in camps, or through cold, hunger and nakedness; and this is the measure of love and friendship which the war men entertain for the poor. First starve them out of house and home, and then send them to the cold regions of Canada, to die of disease, cold, or hunger, or to be cut off by the sword.

PITTSBURGH LIBRARY COMPANY.

A meeting of the subscribers to the Pittsburgh Permanent Library, was held at the house of William M'Cullough, on Saturday the 27th of November, 1813, SAMUEL ROBERTS, Esq. in the Chair, and CHARLES WILKINS, Jr. Secretary.

When it was resolved, That the Rev. Francis Herron, Messrs. James O'Hara, William Wilkins, Anthony Beelen, and Aquila M. Bolton, be a committee to frame a constitution for the association, and report the same at the next meeting of the company.

Resolved, That Messr. Bolton, Bollman, Spears, and Charles Wilkins, Jr. be a committee to confer with the old Pittsburgh Library Company upon the propriety and method of forming a coalition of the two institutions, and report the result of their proceedings at the next meeting.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet at the same place on Wednesday the twenty-second of December next, when the constitution of the company will be considered, and such officers elected as shall be required by the same, and that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of the Borough.

SAMUEL ROBERTS, *Chairman.*
CHARLES WILKINS, Jr. *Secretary.*

DIED at Lexington, (Ky.) on the 5th inst. Major LEVI HUKILL, of the United States' army, after a short illness, produced by the fatigues and exposures of a camp life for the last 12 months.

Perhaps there was no man in the army of his rank whose military reputation stood higher—and from whom his country might have expected more aid had he lived. Major Hukill served in the Staff of Gen. Harrison, during nearly all his operations to the N. West—was with the general at Fort Meigs—and on every occasion acquitted himself with credit. His relatives, friends and country, must deeply deplore his untimely death.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
BY
Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum,
No I, OF THE
Western Gleaner.
Pittsburgh, December 13, 1813.

WANTED,
An Apprentice
To the PRINTING BUSINESS,
Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
BY THE PIECE.

CLOTHS, coatings and cassimeres
A variety of fancy vesting
Black worsted hosiery
Cotton balls and sewing silks
Ladies and gentlemens' kid, beaver and silk gloves
Levantine, Mantua, Florence, Striped and plaid } Silks
Figured and plain sattins
Senshaws
Plain and fringed cotton handkerchiefs
Levantine, damask and serged shawls
Black lace veils and shawls
White and black lace pelerines
Angola and imitatton shawls
Madras and pullicat handkerchiefs
Cotton, flag, bandano and silk do.
Fancy cravats
Cambric and furniture dimities
Cambric, India and shirting muslins
An extensive assortment of ribbons and galloons
A quantity of sheet brass
American coffee mills and brushes
A few boxes tin, &c. &c.

BOSLER & CO.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 13, 1813.

Fifty Dollars Reward,
And no questions asked.

A PORTABLE writing desk was stolen last night out of the dwelling house of *Anthony Beelen*, which desk was found broken open on the bank of the Monongahela, and the following missing thereout:—

A pair of Ear-rings with stones,
A Finger-ring with do.
A Gold Snuff Box.

The above reward will be given on delivery of said effects, or any information through which the same shall be eventually recovered.

Steps have been taken to discover the vender thereof in Philadelphia, N. York, Baltimore, as well as at New-Orleans, or where ever else they may be offered for sale.

Pittsburgh, November 14, 1813.

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

I OFFER for Sale that elegant Farm situate in East-Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, formerly the seat of *Benjamin Lodge*, Esq. deceased, containing 300 acres, about 150 acres cleared, 30 of which are meadow ground.—There are on the premises an excellent apple orchard, two dwelling houses, two barns and other necessary buildings, also three or four springs of never failing water. In beauty of situation and good quality of the land, this plantation is inferior to but few in the western country. Persons wishing to purchase may apply to Col. *John Bonnet*, near Mountpleasant, in Westmoreland county, to Mr. *William Flinn*, in Mountpleasant, or to the subscriber in Uniontown.

JAMES LODGE.
Union, November 25, 1813.

CAME to the plantation whereon the subscriber lives, on the waters of Peters creek, a brindled HEIFER with a white face and brown about the eyes, marked with a crop off the right ear and a swallow fork in the left, which is torn. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN HUFMAN.
Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Dec. 14, 1813.

DOCTOR HANDY'S
WORM DESTROYING
LOZENGES,

A safe and efficacious Medicine for destroying and bringing away Worms.

MAY be used with safety by children of any age, or as common physic by the most delicate constitution, in any climate, without restraint of diet, or the smallest danger from cold. It may be given with advantage after the small-pox or measles; or as a family medicine, in any case where physic is necessary. The most frequent seat of worms in the human body, is the intestinal tube; but occasionally they have been found in almost every other part of the body.

Some very extraordinary cases of *Worms*, of an unusual form and appearance, being brought away by these Lozenges, have been made public in England, where the rapid sale of the medicine has exceeded any thing of the kind ever known before; and has also proved, to a demonstration, its approved superiority, as an athelminthick, to the numerous puffed-up, useless nostrums, which are daily advertised in the newspapers.

A single dose of this *valuable Medicine* has often been known to remove half a pot-full of the Teres or Round Worms.

A few doses are generally sufficient to remove the Ascarides, a small white worm, the seat of which is either the stomach or rectum.

Even the *Tape Worm*, at all times the most difficult to destroy, may, by persevering in the frequent use of this medicine, be totally removed in the course of a few weeks.

To select cases, with the names of people who are not known here, and living at a great distance, would be useless, and take up too much of the reader's time. We shall therefore only observe, for the benefit of those who are unacquainted with the symptoms of worms, that they are known or suspected to exist by a pain in the stomach, attended with a sudden depression of spirits before eating; at other times, the belly is hard, painful and distended with wind—costiveness, head-ache, and trembling of the limbs, with a sense of something rising in the throat—pale complexion and emaciated body, with weakness and irregular appetite—convulsive, epileptic, or falling fits—pains in the back and side, and frequent itching of the nose, and sometimes of the anus. The above, and a long train of afflicting diseases may all be occasioned by worms, which are much oftener the cause of death than is commonly believed.

The above valuable Medicine is sold only by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
at their wholesale and retail Drug Store, at the corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.
December 13, 1813.

ONE CENT REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers, an Apprentice to the Taylloring business, named GEORGE EVANS; had on when he went away, a blue coattee, and a pair of velvet pantaloons. He is a promising youth for the penitentiary, for he is addicted to lying, stealing and drinking. Whoever takes up the said apprentice shall have the above reward and thirty lashes.

KNOBLEWGH & AMBERSON
Pittsburgh, Dec. 14, 1813.

40 Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending WILLIAM BANKS, HENRY BANKS, and ROBERT GALBRAITH, deserters from a detachment of the 1st regiment United States infantry, and ROBERT M'KEE, of the 22d regiment infantry, at this post.

William Banks, is 5 feet 11 inches high, 25 years of age, has a light complexion, brown hair, hazle eyes, and is by occupation a labourer. He was enlisted by Lt. Anderson, in Washington, Pennsylvania, and deserted the 11th of December, 1813. He was born in Virginia, and has relations in Butler and Westmoreland counties, Pa.

Henry Banks is 6 feet 1 inch high, aged 19 years, fair complexion, blue eyes, and by occupation a farmer. He was enlisted by Lt. Anderson, in Washington, Pa. and deserted on the 11th December, 1813. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pa. and has relations there and in Butler county, Pa.

Robert Galbraith is 21 years of age, light complexion, black hair, black eyes, and by occupation a blacksmith. He was enlisted by Capt. H. Johnson, Pittsburgh, and deserted on the 12th December, 1813. He was born in Cumberland county, Pa.

Robert M'Kee is aged 21 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, light complexion, light hair, and pitted with the small pox. He was enlisted by Capt. King, in Brownsville, Pa. and deserted on the 11th Dec. 1813.

The above reward and all reasonable charges will be paid for all of those deserters, or Ten Dollars for either of them, to any person who will apprehend or deliver them to any officer of the army of the United States, or lodge them in any jail, so that they may be restored to the service.

H. JOHNSON, *Captain Commanding Detachment.*
Fort Fayette, Dec. 14, 1813.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SOMETIME ago the subscriber published some overtures relative to steam engines, which occasioned some collision of sentiment with the proprietors of O. Evans's patent. Effusions of passion between man and man are never, by a generous mind, recollected with pleasure. With this observation in view, and without any unfriendly sentiment toward any person, he now announces that in the construction of an engine for Messrs. H. and J. Jelly, in the borough of Pittsburgh, all his views on the subject have been perfectly realized; and it is with the utmost confidence he now offers this engine for the inspection of all persons, who, from no objectionable motive, may be disposed to take that trouble. There is no doubt it will be found that the boiler is of such a construction as to receive a greater quantity of heat from a given quantity of fuel, than any other kind ever used. The cylinder is twenty inches diameter with a four foot stroke. The condensition of the steam, and the operation of the air pump are complete, and the mode in which the machinery is attached is such, as to give the requisite velocity and force, while the piston travels at the moderate rate of twenty strokes in a minute. By this arrangement, that violence of movement so often complained of in the patent engine, is totally avoided.

Having now so successfully demonstrated his ability as an engineer, the subscriber thinks proper to give public information, that he was bred to, and professes himself master of the mill-wright business; and understands perfectly the making of flour, which he knows to be useful to him in constructing engines for that particular purpose; whilst experience proves that his dexterity in mechanical performances is of the utmost use to him in the business generally. He is likewise now possessed of tools of every description necessary for the execution of all parts of an engine in the completest manner. For these reasons, he now, without hesitancy, offers his services in that way to any who may choose to employ him. Orders, post paid, will be attended to; and correspondents are informed, that the power of these engines is not estimated by a comparison with the power of horses; but by the effect to be produced, such as to turn so many pair of millstones, of such a size, &c.

When persons offer their services to the public for a compensation, it becomes of some importance to society that their pretensions to patronage be properly understood and duly estimated. Hence arises the propriety of publicly discussing these pretensions. Mr. O. Evans has constructed what he calls elevators and conveyors, for the purpose of carrying grain or flour from one part of a mill to another; which is merely the application of the chain pump, and screw of Archimedes. And although it required but little ingenuity, more than to apply a gridiron, intended for a beef stake, to the broiling of herring; yet the law, holding out the most liberal encouragement to the researches of genius, has enabled Mr. Evans to take a patent, by which he draws vast sums of money from the country.

The subscriber now offers a substitute for these elevators, which will not cost more than they do, even exclusively of the price of the patent.

This invention to be called the millers assistant, will answer all the purposes of the elevators and much more; in as much as it will deliver the grain or flour, at any point of any floor in the mill, as the occasion may require. The flour will be cooled also, to at least as great perfection as by the hopper-boy. Any person within thirty miles of Pittsburgh, applying for the millers assistant, shall have it erected gratis; unless it be found to give complete satisfaction.

THOS. COPELAND.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 9, 1813.

WILLIAM HILL,
HAS JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

COFFEE and loaf sugar in barrels
Swedish tub steel in tubs
Spermaceti candles
Spanish segars by the box
Juniper berries
Ladies Morrocco boots and cork soaled shoes
Mens and boys coarse shoes and laced boots, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, 16th December, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will not be accountable for any debts or engagements of RICHARD K. DOWLING.

GEORGE COCHRAN, *of Richard.*
Pittsburgh, Dec. 6, 1813.

WANTS a situation in a respectable family, a young Woman to take charge of Children, or Sew, or would have no objection to assist in the light work of the family.

A line addressed E. B. and left at this Office, will be attended to. *Dec.* 5, 1813

Reedmakers, Take Notice.

THE subscriber offers for Sale 40,000 Rods best Mississippi CANE, at reasonable price; also, 200 Barrels Kena away SALT, on a credit of 3 or 4 months. He solicits all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment.

JAMES GRAY, *corner of Liberty and Front Streets.*
Pittsburgh, November 19, 1813. 8t

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

(Sole Agents for the Western Country)

Have just received a fresh supply of

Paul's Patent Columbian Oil.

THIS valuable Medicine having been established upwards of three years, and its virtues sufficiently exemplified by the number of respectable certificates repeatedly laid before the public, it therefore now only become necessary for the information of those who may not have had an opportunity of perusing the certificates, to detail a few of the cases wherein the Oil has been so wonderfully efficacious. Printed handbills containing certificates, may be always had, gratis, from the Agents, who will keep a constant supply of the Oil.

The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz——Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping [illegible] down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

To the Public.—In order to prevent deception, the public are cautioned not to purchase any Oil that may be offered as "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil," that does not bear the true characteristics as published by my principal and sole agent Doctor John Love, of Baltimore.

THOMAS PAUL, Patentee.

Baltimore, March 21, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

LATELY OF WASHINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

WAGGONS WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ from 30 to 50 waggons, for 3 or 4 trips to the Iron Works, near Belfont, Centre co. and would be anxious to engage 20 or 30 out of the above number to haul by the year. A very considerable advance will be made on the former rate of carriage. This, added to the very low price of feed this season, holds out greater inducements to embark in this business, than at any former period.

Application to me here; on which I will give my orders, and will engage to pay for any delay which may arise to the waggoners at the different forges.

C. COWAN.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 9. tf

GLASS BLOWING.

WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.

TREVOR & ENCELL.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1813.

☞ Cash given for POT and PEARL ASHES

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

GEORGE COCHRAN,

HAVING commenced the manufacture of Woolen Cloth, &c. has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public, that he has now for Sale at his Store in Market Street, the following articles of his own manufacture, which he is determined to sell at the Philadelphia prices, and solicits most respectfully a portion of the public patronage.

Broad Cloths, } *different qualities and*
Narrow do. } *price.*
Kersey Moleskins,
Coatings,
Woollen Cords,
Swansdowns,
Blankets, &c. *Also,*
Kerseymeres of different qualities,
Stockinett,
Men and Women's Hose and half Hose
Serges, Bombazets, &c. of the manufacture of Cochran and Dowling.

G. C. offers his services to Domestic manufacturers, and proposes to sell on commission (which will not exceed five per cent.) any articles of that description which may be entrusted to his care.

Pittsburgh, 13th September, 1813.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE,

A small assortment of British and other Goods by the piece, which will be sold low for Cash, or negociable notes. tf

---

The Pittsburgh Point Brewery

IS in operation. Customers for home consumption or exportation, supplied on the usual terms,

The highest price in Cash paid for merchantable

BARLEY,

as usual. For J. O'HARA.

GEO. SHIRAS.

September 23, 1813. tfq

CASH FOR GRAIN.

ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY FIVE CENTS per bushel will be given for Wheat—Fifty-six Cents for Corn—and Sixty-eight Cents for Rye.—Oats will also be purchased by the quantity.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh Steam Mill,
November 22, 1813.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FORSALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

25,000lbs Orleans Sugar

ALSO,

8 *Tons Campeachy* LOGWOOD,

all of the first quality.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Pittsburgh, September 2,

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent, for the Bridgeport Glass Company.*

August 6th, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

PRINTERS & BOOKSELLERS,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A correct Map of the

UNITED STATES,

WITH THE

WEST INDIES,

From the best authorities—By *Samuel Lewis.* Published in 1813, price $ 8.

ALSO,

Arrowsmith's Map of the

WORLD.

Price, $ 14.

Pittsburgh, August 17.

WILLIAM HILL,

Market, between Third and Fourth Streets, PITTSBURGH.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A handsome assortment of

Fresh and Seasonable GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE, second and coarse cloths,
Cassimers, velvets and cords
Moleskins, coating and flannel
Rose and point blankets
Superfine and common prints
Bombazettes and ginghams
Florence mantua and levantine silks
Book, leno, cambric and shirting muslins
Black cambric and India do
British and India checks
Irish linnen and linnen cambric
Fancy and common waistcoating
Women's silk, cotton and worsted hose
Men's silk and cotton do.
Ladies long and short silk, kid, beaver, and york tan'd gloves
Men's silk, york tan'd and beaver do.
6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 cotton and damak silks shawls
Levantine shawls and fancy fringed handkerchiefs
Bandano, black silk, real and common madrass handkerchiefs
Cotton stripes and plaids
Gauzes, crapes and sarsenets
Silk and Cotton umbrellas
Ribbons, sewing silks, silk cords, suspenders, and a great variety of fancy artiles. ALSO,
Ladies morocco, kid, leather, and cork soaled shoes
Misses and childrens morocco & leather shoes
Mens and boys coarse and fine shoes and pumps
Cotton and wool cards
Spanish segars by the box
Best Swedish and Crowly steel
Spades and shovels
1st and 2d quality coffee in barrels
do. do. do. do. in barrels with loaf sugar
Chocolate No. 1 and 2, by the box

A general assortment of

HARDWARE & GROCERIES.

All of which will be sold on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail, for Cash, Produce, and Negotiable Paper.

6th October, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of FOSTER & MURRAY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having accounts to settle with said firm will please call on M. M. Murray at the Factory on Grant's Hill.

W. B. FOSTER,
MAG. M. MURRAY.

Pittsburgh, 22d September, 1813.

THE business will in future be conducted by the subscribers under the firm of *Magnus M. Murray & Co.* who have for Sale the following articles of their own manufacture, viz:—

1000 Axes,
300 Drawing Knives,
300 Mattocks,
400 Hoes,
50 dozen Scythes,
200 dozen Sickles,

Bed and Wood Screws, Shovels, Spades, Chissels, Vices, Hinges, Log Chains and Drawing Chains. They will make Screws of all dimensions, and execute every order in their line, at the shortest notice.

MAG. M. MURRAY,
JAMES WALTON.

GILBERT M'KOWN,

At his Store, corner of Wood and Front Streets,

Has just received and is now opening a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

which he is determined to sell low for Cash, wholesale and retail.

Pittsburgh, October 14, 1813.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit*, and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

SPEAKMAN & SAY of PHILADELPHIA, *DRUGGISTS*, have established a DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE in Pittsburgh, and taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

in Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing such articles as the place will admit of, they confidently hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expences only.

They now offer for Sale a large and general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for Cash, Produce, or at the usual credit.

May 31, 1813.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

*** Worm Tea of superior quality, by the dozen or single paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO APPRENTICES:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

TEAS, COFFEE AND *LOAF SUGAR.*

The subscribers have received a consignment from Baltimore, and coffee on low terms for cash, or approved paper at 60, 90, and 120 days.

3 Chests & 6 Boxes } first quality Imperial Tea
7 Chests & 20 Boxes } Young Hyson do.
30 bls. Sugar and Coffee, first quality.
40 do. Coffee alone, do.

Together with a quantity of Coffee in bags.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh June 1st, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD
Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

BOSLER & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.
Campeachy Logwood.
Spanish Copper.
Natchez Cotton.
Bear Skins.
Rolled Iron.
Brushes of all kinds.
Millington, Crowley and English blister Steel.

And a general assortment of

FALL GOODS.

Pittsburgh, October 20, 1813.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

HAT & SHOE STORE

JAMES GIBSON,

MARKET STREET,

Next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HAS FOR SALE ALL KINDS OF

MENS, BOYS, AND CHILDRENS FUR HATS,

with a large assortment of

SHOES,

of the first quality, on the most reasonable terms for Cash or approved Paper.

☞ *Merchants and Traders may at all times be supplied with complete assortments.*

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1813.

WOOL HATS.

THE subscriber will purchase a large quantity of WOOL HATS, for which he will pay the Cash on delivery—or will contract with Hatters in the country for any number not exceeding 500 dozen of Wool Hats; and if desirable, furnish them with Wool and Furs in payment.

ROBERT PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, September 30, 1813.

Rich Hill Farm, FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road, 8 miles and an half from Pittsburgh—The land is of the first quality, well timbered, and has excellent stone coal—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with out-houses, &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM WOODS, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelienople, Butler county.

An indisputable title will be given.

THOMAS REED.

April 12, 1813.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership trading under the firm of ROE & LAWSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN ROE, who is duly authorised to settle all the accounts of said firm.

JOHN ROE,
JOHN LAWSON.

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1813.

In future the business will be conducted by

JOHN ROE.

He wishes to inform the public that he has removed his workshops from Anthony Beelen's Foundry to *Hugh & Jos. Jelly's* New Cotton Factory, on the Allegheny, where he intends carrying on the *Cotton and Wool Machine-making* business as usual, such as Picking, Carding, Drawing, Roving, Mules, Stretching Frames, Throssels, and every other article in the said business; also Wool Cards, Billies and Jennies.

From his long experience at the Union Factory in Maryland, and other parts of the United States, in the above branches, he flatters himself that in future he will be able to fill his orders with more expedition, as his laths and other operators will be drove by steam.

N. B. All orders will be received and thankfully attended to.

Office of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company, 20th Oct. 1813.

THE President and Managers of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company, have this day directed, that a further instalment of 5 per cent. on each share be paid into the Office on or before the 1st day of January next.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, jun. ch'f cl'k.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL HAT STORE.

The subscribers have entered into partnership, under the firm of

Peebles, Tweedy. & Co

And have just received, and are now opening at their store, in Market Street, between Front and Water Streets, next door to Dr. Lewis's, a very extensive assortment of

HATS,

AND

HAT TRIMMINGS,

AMONG which are, Military Hats of the newest fashions, Men's, Boy's and Children's hats, of every description, viz: Beavers, Beaveretts, Castors, Casteretts, Rorams, Cordies, Children's Morocco and Wool Hats. Likewise a neat assortment of trimmings for military hats, morocco leathers of different kinds, bow-string's raising cards, hat linings in the webb, galloons, hat banding &c.

From their connexion with several extensive Eastern factories, they are enabled to furnish a constant supply of articles in their line, on terms much below the former prices, and particularly worthy of the attention of merchants and traders.

*** Orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

ROBERT PEEBLES.
REUBEN TWEEDY.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 21.

*** R. Peebles will continue his Shop and Factory in the Diamond, [illegible] from the above concern.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good [illegible] for sale at this Office.

BLANKS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.